#### STATE OF THINGS IN CUBA.

THE SPANIARDS WON'T GIVE FUR-THER PROOF OF MARTI'S DEATH.

Gen. Compos Is Now Trying to Wheedle the Cubana by Promises of Reforms-Attitude of the Three Political Parties-All Talk in Western Cube, White the East to Under Arms-Macco Has More Troops Than Guns-What Becomes of the Re-enforcements from This Country ! Hospitals Filled With Sick Spantsh Boldlers-The Order to Shoot Correspondents Who Visit the Insurgents.

HAVANA, May 22.—The Government claim to have absolute proof of the death of Marti, but Cubans here declare that the body must be riewed by others than Spanish army officers before the identity is established. Marti's aged mother, who lives here, and her nephew have asked the Government to bring the body here for final interment. The finding of the watch and private correspondence, and the further identification when the body was disinterred at Ramanganaguas, Col. Sandoval says, completed the proof of Marti's death, and it is doubtful if the Government will proceed any further in the matter. Marti's private letters, which were captured at the battle of Dos Rios, were from Cubans in this city, Santiago, and Holguin. The writers are now under surveillance by Government officials, but no arrests have been made. The American newspaper correspondent who

was reported killed in the Dos Rios fight is probably a young man named Woodward who arrived at Santiago about a month ago. He represented the New York Morning Journal and one or two other papers. He went into the interior on May 6. He said he was going to join Maceo, Gomez, and Marti, who were then together at Banabacoa, about thirty miles north from Santiago. He knew nothing of the country, the people, or the language, and I warned him of the risk he ran. He was taken to the insurgent camp by a mulatto, who carried messages through the lines. Woodward has not been heard from since May 6, and in all probability met his death with Marti.

Aside from the killing of Marti and the reverses at Dos Rios, Spain has accomplished very little toward putting down the rebellion with force of arms, and Martinez Campos has now decided to try diplomacy as well. When he arclaimed war, vigorous, relentless war. No promise of righting wrongs was made; no hope of instituting reforms was held out. The Marshal of Spain said he had come to crush out the ebellion, and when that was done and quiet restored he would use his influence to have put practice the reforms which had passed the Spanish Cortes some months ago.

He has found the insurrection far more se rious than he at first supposed, and he has now decided to institute the reforms at an early day, with the hope of disarming the insurgents of upport, that Spain refuses all reforms. During terviews with Cubans who are recognized as leaders of the Autonomist and form parties. To them he imparted his intention to carry into effect the Reform bill. This measure is a compromise affair, and was passed by the Cortes when it was seen that another revolution was brewing. Spain had failed to keep her promises made at the close of the last war, and the Cubans were getting ready to fight again. The reforms were sed, but have not been put in practice. Spain has held them back as a mother withholds a sugar plum from an unruly child, but the be havior of the infant has grown worse instead of better. Now Campos will grant the reforms, and, with his projected railroads and harbo improvements, he hopes to win with the soft glove of diplomacy what he cannot crush with

the gauntlet of steel. The effect will undoubtedly be marked or Cubans who have been teetering on the fence or two months-they will fall on the Govern ment side; but those who are already in arms at the eastern and of the island will not ston fighting for the trifling reforms that are prom ed. They say that if it is only by fighting that they can wring reforms from Spain, they will keep up the strife until they wrest independence from her. Even if complete autonomy ere offered now, it is a question whether the

men in arms would stop fighting. The loss of Marti is a serious blow to them, but it intensifies their hatred of the Spaniards, and they will fight to avenge Marti's death. It the reforms keep the Cubans to the westward of Santiago province from joining the rebels in the field, Campos will have accomplished much, for there is no question that thousands are awaiting a favorable opportunity to go to the woods. The chief leaders of the three recognized political parties—the Autonomia, the Reform, and the Conservative—have declared for Spanish residents form the Conservative and the bulk of the Reform party. The Cubans are Autonomists, or home rulers, when they vote, but the action of the central body of this party has resulted in many desertions, for every Cuban is a Separatist at heart. In the Santiago province the Autonomist party has repudiated the action of the Central body. No election has been held recently, and there is no means of learning the numerical strength of the parties. The position of the Autonomist party in regard to the insurrection is best stated by Rafael Montero, a leader of the party, a Deputy in the Spanish Cortea from Puerto Principe province, and political editor of El Pais. He says:

"Conditions now differ from Puerto Principe novince, and political editor of El Pais. He says:

"Conditions now differ from those which prevailed at the time of the last revolution. There are very few Cubans of intelligence or influence now who desire an appeal to arms. Cuba is not ready for separation, and if the Separatists were to have their way Cuba would suffer revolutions and disorder. The future of Cuba, the prosperity and advancement of her people, depend upon the success of the principles of the Autonomist party. This party desires Cuba to be placed in the same relation to Spain that Canada occupies to Groat Britain. We demand home rule in all our affairs, except the army and nay and foreign relations. The reforms which have been passed by the Cortes are by no means, all that we desire; but they are a great advance over present and loss of Marti is a serious blow to them but it intensifies their batred of the Spaniards.

desire to obtain material for our own consumption."

The position of the Separatists is given by a gentleman of influence and standing whom I interviewed, but whose name is withheld for obvious reasons. "What all true Cubans dealre," he said, "is home rule. The reforms passed by the Cortes, and which are still withheld, do not give us that, and do not satisfy any one but the Saaniard and the officeholder. An Administrative Council is to be formed, one-half of the members of which are to be elected and one-half to be appointed by the Crown, the Governor-General to have the nower of veto. This Couseip de Administracion, as it is called, will be more Spanish than Coban, and is to have charge of public works, posts, instruction, and a separate budget. Local taxes are to pay for these departments. The Custom House, lotterles, and all general revenues are to be controlled by Spain and the income retained by her. In short, the kind of home rule offered to Cuba consists of a lot of additional Spanish officeholders, increased taxes to pay them, and the partial control of public works, instruction, and the posts, with the privilege of supporting these departments by taxing themselves while Spain takes care of the main revenues.

"Our lot would be worse instead of better.

by taxing themselves while Spain takes care of the main revenues.

"Our lot would be worse instead of better. What we want is release from the protection farty of Spain and an opportunity to exchange freducts with the United States. Ninety percent, of what we produce goes there, and 90 percent, of what we need for consumption is raised there. We are at the mercy of the Spanish commercial houses, who export German, French, and English products as Spanish and make us pay twice wint we would have to pay in the United States.

It is my honest belief that Spain will never

any twice want we would have to pay in the United state.

"It is my konest belief that Spain will never whethis war by force of arms. She must grant absolute autonomy. Not until then will the war cease. The cry that it is a negro rebellion is Pasin's attempt to keep white men at home. It is not a negro rebellion, for the best white Caban families are with the movement." In this city many ('ubans say they w'il go out if the rebellion comes this way. At present they do nothing but talk.

At the castern end of the island matters are different. The entire province of Santiago, with the exception of the fortified towns, is in arms. The insirgents, who numbered 3,000 when Campos landed, now number 8,000. They are constantly gaining recruits. Sugar grinding has ceased on all the plantations, and idle negrees, attracted by free beef and a raving life in the mountains, are joining the different bands. White men from the towns and cities are also some out. Three men form only a bushwhacking army, but with the climate, the impregnable mountain retreats, and the impenetrable forests eatheir side, they can defy Spain for years if

need be. Battles are fought only from ambush, or when they can surprise the Spaniards in a poor position.

need be. Battles are fought only from ambush, or when they can surprise the Spaniards in a poor position.

The insurgents are now fairly well armed. They have captured many rifies and large quantities of ammunition from the Spaniards. The filipustering expeditions about which so much is printed, do not materialize. Whether their projectors pocket the money or whatever becomes of them is not known in the insurgent camps. Macco is very anxious for arms and ammunition from abroad, as he can now get more recruits than he can arm.

Puerto Principe is counted upon by the insurgents to spread the rebellion west. Martinez Campos says he is confident that Principe will not rise. He has, however, thrown large bodies of troops into the province. Several of the bands which have formed there in the last fortnight have unlited under Castillo. One of these bands is led by Don Luis Lagomasino, a prominent physician and a man of wealth. Other bands are headed by Mirabel, Muñoz, and Rereguiz, three noted bandits. The rebels in Puerto Principe are mostly whites; in Santiago they are nearly all blacks.

Spain has sent over 20,000 regular troops, and is preparing to send more. The hospitals of Santiago, Guantanamo, Manzanillo, and Havana are filled with sick soldiers. Most of them are down with maiarial fevers; a few have yellow fever. The rainy season has now begun, and the yellow fever will increase rapidly. There are now fifteen cases at Santiago out of the 450 soldiers in bospital. Here there are 10 cases out of 160 soldiers. Small-pox is now beginn, and the yellow fever will increase rapidly. There are now fifteen cases at Santiago out of the 450 soldiers in bospital. Here there are 10 cases out of 160 soldiers. Small-pox is now beginn in Havana, but as only a fow soldiers are stationed here it will not affect military operations. The insurgents count upon the climate killing more Spanish soldiers with fevers than they will with bullets.

The insurgents count upon the climate killing more Spanish soldlers with fevers than they will with buildets.

The war, from a military standpoint, lacks interest. Big battles will not be fought and strategy will not be displayed. Unless Spain succeeds by diplomatio means, the war will be long continued, and will be one of endurance. It will cost Spain many millions of money and many thousands of men to retain Cuba, even for a few years. Eventually Cuba's destiny is either independence or asnexation.

Martinez Campos has no use for the American war correspondent. He has muzzled the Spanish and Cuban press, and would muzzle that of the United States if he could. His recent order to shoot down any correspondent who crosses to the insurgent lines and attempts to return was almed at the American correspondents. The censorship of telegraphs and cables has not prevented them from sending the truth to the United States as to the progress of the insurrection, and the American papers have been brought here by the thousand and read with great interest in the homes and clubs of Cubans. The Spanish officials were very courteous to the American correspondents at first, but when they found that their carefully doctored reports of encounters with the insurgents were not accepted as the truth, the correspondents preferring to get at the facts themselves, the Spanish officials were very courteous to the American correspondents at first, but when they found that their carefully doctored reports of encounters with the insurgents were not accepted as the truth, the correspondents preferring to get at the facts themselves, the Spanish officials were severy courteous to the American of the Spanish officials were the facts themselves, the spanish officials were the facts themselves, the spanish officials were the facts themselves, the spanish officials were wroth. The programme of keeping the cubans generally ignorant of what was being done in the eastern district was interfered with. In the last war all American papers were contraba

comes from a repei camp, spain makes this order, although she refuses to admit that she has a rebellion on her hands.

Officially there exists no reason to prevent an American citizen from visiting any portion of the Spanish domain; but unofficially, Spain's Generals have orders to shoot any correspondent who goes outside of the fortified towns held by the authorities in the Santiago province. Spain has no justification for such a brutal order in this, the latter end of the nineteenth century, but that she has had some provocation cannot be denied. If the representative of a New York newspaper, who disgraced his calling by carrying a large sum of money from the insurgent camp to the United States, had been kept in jail as a spy he would have got his deserts, and there would have been little regret among the reputable newspaper men who went to the seat of war to obtain legitimate news, and who have run some risks to place the true situation before the American public. But as the Spanish army operates without establishing sentinel lines, and even the insurgent secouts pass and repass without difficulty, the correspondents will probably visit the interior whenever occasion requires it.

#### HAD YELLOW JACK ABOARD AT RIO The Mexican Prince's Crew Sent to Hoff

The reason for the detention of the steame Mexican Prince, which arrived at Quarantine Saturday afternoon, was the fact that one of her crew had been sent to the hospital in Rio de Janeiro suffering with yellow fever. The Mexican Prince started on a voyage from the river Plate for New York, stopping at several ports in Brazil on the way. She left Buenos Ayres on March 27, arriving at Rio on April 12. Here she remained five days. She arrived at Santos on the 17th and took on cargo, the crew assisting in the task. Sailed for Rio again on the 25th, and got there on the 26th. On the 28th Charles Johnson, one of the crew, was taken ill. The Captain treated him until the company's physician took the case in hand. On the 20th the authorities ordered the man

sent to the hospital, the port physician having diagnosed the case as yellow fever. After the emoval of this patient no disinfection worthy of the name was done. Capt. Deuchars says they "smoked the vessel out," and that appears to be the extent of the purification. The Mexican Prince left Rio for New York on May 1, on which day a family named Nolls emparked. They were the father, mother, and four children. Capt. Douchars says Mrs. Mary Nolls was ill of some lung trouble when she

four children. Capt. Deuchars says Mrs. Mary Nolls was ill of some lung trouble when she came on board. She continued to grow worse, and on May 11 she died and was buried at sea. Dr. Doty said yesterday:

"I have held the Mexican Prince, because the man Johnson undoubtedly had yellow fever. Although I believe none of the Nolls family have yellow fever, they are in a very bad condition. All of them are weak and unwell. As a precautionary measure I will hold them for observation for a few days. As no disinfection was instituted on board before arrival, I have sent the crew to Hoffman Island, where all have been hathed and their clothes baked. During their absence from the vessel every part has been thoroughly washed down with bichloride of mercury and disinfected with sulphur. The cargo, which is green coffee, is perfectly safe, having been sealed under hatches since it was taken on board. There is no danger from that source. The steamer will be detained for five days from the time of arrival. I have particular reasons for taking this action with the Mexican Prince. My frequent advices from Santos show that a greater number of the vessels at that place take the precaution of protecting their crews by sending them to the mountains at San Paulo and other blaces fully twenty miles from the port and keeping them at these places until the vessel is ready to sail. Others keep their crews on board, but anchor in the stream and lighter their cargoes. The steamers of the Prince line have failed to take these necessary precautions to secure immunity from yellow fever, but discharge and load their cargoes at the dock in Santos, employing their crews for this purpose. The Mexican Prince was one of the vessels which kept the crew on board. The result shows a case of yellow fever, the man Johnson, who was case of yellow fever, the man Johnson, who was case of yellow fever, the man Johnson, who was case of yellow fever, the man Johnson, who was case of yellow fever, the man Johnson, who was case of yellow fever, the man Johnson

CIGAR-BOX RIBBONS STOLEN. The William Wicke Company Robbed of

88,000 Worth of Stock. George Neuhuetel of 350 East Forty-sixth street was, until Saturday evening, employed as a machinist's helper by the William Wicke Company, cigar-box ribbon makers, at 530 First avenue. When about to quit work he was arrested by Detectives McCafferty and Price of the Central Office. On May 4 the firm reported at Police Headquarters that it was be ing robbed of cigar-box ribbons and had lost about \$3,000 worth. A few days later Mrs. Nellie Miller, 67 years old, of 11936 Willett street, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbing of the firm. Her house was searched and a large quantity of the stolen ribbons found there. It was also learned that

ribbons found there. It was also learned that Mrs. Miller had been selling the ribbons to different persons. Mrs. J. Factor of 302 East Second street bought a large quantity, and 27,000 of them were found in her house. Mrs. Miller refused to say where she got the ribbons, and a few days after her arrest she was indicted by the Grand Jury.

Detectives Price and McCafferty learned that Neuhuetel was a distant relative of the woman, and, when they accused him of robbing his employers, he made a written confession. He had atolen the ribbons and taken them home with him the nights he worked overtime. The ribbons are all silk and are on reels. There is 1,650 a reel.

Neuhuetel was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning and held in \$2,500 bail for trial.

The Restting of Brooklyn's City Hall. Mayor Schieren and City Works Commis-sioner White of Brooklyn have decided to spend the greater part of the \$100,000 provided by the Legislature for alterations and repairs on the Legislature for alterations and repairs on the City Hall, for the fireproofing of the build-ing. Not more than \$25,000 is to be expended in the building of a tower or dome. Several architects have been invited to submit plans. Commissioner White calls attention to the fact that there is a general public demand for a clock on the building, and he recommends the archi-tects to make provision for one in their plans.

LOVE DISOWNED BY BOTH.

THE PAINTER'S TWO WIFES MEET OVER HIS DEAD BODY. He Had Five Children by the First and Siz

by the Second-Painters' Union Pays His Funeral Expenses-Fatally Injured White at Work in Mr. Gerry's New House. Thomas Love, a boss painter, who was fatally injured while at work in Elbridge T. Gerry's new house at Fifth avenue and Sixty-first street a week ago, was claimed by two wives a few hours after his death in the Presbyterian Hospital. The women met for the first time over the painter's dead body. Their meeting made known that the painter had been the

father of eleven children, five by wife No. 1 and the remainder by Mrs. Love No. 2. None of the latter is yet ten years old. A son by the first wife and three of the children by the second first knew of each other's existence when their mothers met in the room at the hospital in which lay their father's body. After comparing notes the two Mrs. Love refused to have anything to do with the dead man's body, and had it not been for the New York Painters' Union, of which he was a member, Love might have been buried in Potter's

Love, who was 42 years old, received a compound fracture of the skull by falling from a scaffolding on the third floor of Mr. Gerry's new Fifth avenue house, on May 20. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died on the following day. When 19 years old Love was taken into the family of Joseph O'Halloran, a boss painter, who lived at 314 East Thirty-fourth street. O'Halloran taught the young man his trade, and the latter reciprocated by failing in love with and marrying the daughter of his benefactor. That was twenty-four years ago. Five children were born to the pair, four of whom died. The fifth, whose name is George, is 22 years old. Ten years ago, after the death of his fifth

child, Love left his home one morning, and did not return. His wife finally decided that he was dead, and went to live with her father in East Thirty-fourth street. In the mean time her brother, Joseph O'Halloran, succeeded his father in the painting business, and became a member of the New York Painters' Union. A few years ago young O'Halloran was surprised, on attending a meeting of the union, to see a well-dressed, middle-aged man who bore a striking resemblance to his supposed dead brother-in-law. When he spoke to him the man became confused and avoided the young painter. An investigation proved that he was the missing Thomas Love. When O'Halloran told his sister of his discovery she said that, as Love had deserted her, she wouldn't trouble herself about him. She ended the matter by resuming her maiden name. Love appeared from time to time at the union meetings, but both he and O'Halloran avoided one another.

Last Tuesday the latter learned at a meeting of the union that his brither-in-law had died in the Presbyterian Hospital. When he told his sister she said that it was her duty to give her burbard a decembrant burbard and companyed by not return. His wife finally decided that he

inter she said that it was her duty to give her husband a decent burial, and, accompanied by by her son and an undertaker, she went to the said that it was her duty to give her hospital.

Upon entering the room where the body lay she discovered, to her surprise, that arrangements for the funeral lad already been completed. In the room were two other women and three small children, all of whom were crying bitterly. When Mrs. Love entered they stopped crying and looked at her questionably.

"George," said she to her son, "what are these people doing here? See if that is the body of your father."

The young man said that it looked as his father used to. Then one the stopped are the seed to the said that it looked as his father used to. Then one the said that it looked as his

these people doing here? See if that is the body of your father."

The young man said that it looked as his father used to. Then one of the women who was in the room when Mrs. Love entered wanted to know why she came there.

"I've come to claim my husband's body," said she "and here is the undertaker."

The woman looked startied.

"This isn't your husband." she said. "This is the body of Thomas Love."

Mrs. Love walked across the room and looked at the dead man.

"Yes, it's he," said she; "George, that is your father."

"You must be mistaken," said the other woman. "He is the father of my three children."

woman. "He is the father of my three children."

"When did he marry you?" asked Mrs. Love.
"Ten years ago," repiled the other. "Why
do you want to know?"
"Because he married me fourteen years before then," said Mrs. Love. He has been a bad man."
Then she spoke to her son and left the room.
Mrs. Love No. 2 collected her children.
"Yes, he's a bad man," she cried, "and I wish
he knew what I thought of him!"
Then she followed Mrs. Love No. 1.

Then she followed Mrs. Love No. 1.

Outside the women compared notes. After wife No. 1 had told her story, Niss. Love No. 2 told hers. She said that she married Love when she was 19 years old, and he was 32. He had been a hard working man and a good husband. For ten years they had lived together, and they had had six children. Love hadn't missed a night away from home during the ten years.

"But didn't he ever tell you he had been married?" asked the first Mrs. Love.

"No." said the other, "he didn't, and I won't have anything more to do with him."

"Nor I." said No. 1. "I'm going home."

The Painters' Union buried Love in Calvary Cemetery on Thursday.

#### M'LAUGHLIN JURORS DIVIDED.

The Swern Two Are Kept Separate from the Unsworn Nine.

The eleven McLaughlin jurors-two sworn and nine provisional—had something of a field day vesterday. After taking breakfast at the lway Central at 8:30, they walked down to the Battery, Capt. Ricketts setting the pace After the eleven had heard what the wild wave were saying they concluded that they would like some luncheon; so back to the hotel they were marched.

In the afternoon the jurors went for a drive un along the Eastern Boulevard, through the Park, and down the Western Boulevard. The Park, and down the Western Boulevard. The two jurors, Miller and Ruckle, who have been unconditionally accepted, enjoyed the distinction of occupying a carriage by themselves, a court officer, of course, riding with them. This same exclusiveness with reference to the sure-enough jurymen is maintained at the hotel. They are kept separate from the other nine. The jury and the officers occupy the entire southern end of the fifth floor of the hotel. After they retire a guard is posted at the intersection of the main hall and the hall on which the jurymen's rooms open, and no one is alsection or the main hall and the hall on which the jurymen's rooms open, and no one is al-lowed to pass the guard's post unless he has a right to pass. There are two reliefs of the guard during the night.

Abram I. Elkus, of counsel for the defence, and vesterday:

Abram I. Fixus, of counsel for the defence, said yesterday:

"We claim that the whole trial is illegal, and we are proceeding with it under protest. We have no doubt of an acquittal, but if by some miraculous chance the verdict should be otherwise we are confident that the higher courts will sustain our contention of the illegality of this trial."

#### WARING'S WHITE DUCK.

A C. L. U. Committee to Inquire Why Uni-forms Must He of That Material.

The Central Labor Union had another whack at Col. Waring vesterday. Delegate Tombleson of the Gilders' Union made a report for a special committee appointed to investigate the manner in which the Commissioner treated the

"He first," said Tombleson, " refused to allow the men to go into saloons for necessary purposes while at work, and discharged men for it, but thought better of it and reinstated them all but one. This one was the delegate to the Central Labor Union.

A delegate said that the compelling of the street cleaners to wear white duck suits was a "origin."

"crime."

"He's intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity," said another.

"He's a miserable little timouse," said Delegate Crowe. "The G. A. R. men had their turn at him, and now we leave him to the tender mercles of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment." itonment."
It was resolved that the committee should be continued, in order to find out why the Colonel insisted on the white duck uniforms, "Why doesn't he wear the uniform himself?"

### ALBRI'S CARDS WERE MARKED.

Coccia, Who Was a Loser, on Discovering This, Used His Razor, Four Italians played cards at 333 East 113th treet yesterday, and the game ended, as many Italian games do, in a cutting affray. 'Antonio

Coccia of 332 East 113th street was a heavy

loser, from an Italian point of view, and Francillo Albri raked in most of the money. The cards were furnished by Albri, and Coccia discovered that they were marked. An accusation of cheating was followed by a general row, which finally quieted down, and the party prepared to drink the better feeling.

Their glasses had just been filled when Coccia drew a razor and slashed Albri on the left side of the neck with it. By this time the police had learned of the row and arrived in time to catch Coccia. The wounded man was removed to the Harlem Hospital. Thomas Hannon of 418 East 113th atreet was in the place at the time, and got in the way of the police so persistently that they concluded he was anxious to have all the Italians escane. They locked him up on a charge of interfering with them. Coccia's and Albri's companions in the card game escaped owing to Hannon's interference. cillo Albri raked in most of the money. The

KICKS AT TROLLEY SPEED. Too Fast Before and New Too Slow t

First the Brooklyn people jumped up and down and demanded that the speed of the trolley cars be so regulated that at all times they should be under complete control of the motormen. Then the Aldermen passed an ordinance forbidding the cars to go faster than eight miles an hour in any part of the city. Now the people are dancing up and down and demanding more speed on the trolley cars, for they are not much faster than the old horse cars were, and as vehicles of rapid transit they are a delusion.

A Sun reporter went to Brooklyn yesterday to ride on trolley cars, and incidentally to listen wkicks. A man on the back platform of the first car on which he rode explained it all without even being asked.
"It beats the devil how these companies do

disregard public opinion," he began. "I ride out to Tompkins avenue every night, and it takes me an hour now when it only used to take twenty minutes. The company is acting like a great big sulky schoolboy. It could just as well get me out there in thirty or thirty-five minutes, and if it did I'd never say a word. I'm going to ride on the elevated after this. The only thing I'm kicking about is being forced off the trolley

"The whole trouble is here: The companie are bound they won't oblige the public and that ning their cars like lightning express trains. They killed people every day or so. They ran regardless of life and limb, and by doing it they took away a good deal of the patronage of the elevated roads. The people rode on the cars becould be boarded at any corner, and because it wasn't necessary to climb a long flight of stairs.

could be boarded at any corner, and because it wasn't necessary to climb a long flight of stairs. They killed and maimed so many people that, of course, the people kicked and finaliv forced the Board of Afdermen to regulate the speed.

"Now, what do the companies do but get down and run their cars as if they were snails. They do it just because they think we'll kick so hard that the Aidermen will rescind the resolution and let them run regardless again. You mark my words, they'll find themselves very much mistaken. The people will go back to the elevated roads."

"That's what!" said another man on the platform. "I go back to the elevated to-morrow, and I swear I'll never ride on another trolley as long as I live."

After these two men got off, the conductor spoke a piece.

"Those people haven't any call to kick beside us," he said. "They only lose a little time, and we railroad men lose cold cash. How do we? Why, the company is stocking up with trippers, so that honest men can't make a living. No, the trippers ain't dishonest, but they're working for thirty or fifty cents a day and starving to death. The company don't run so many cars, and those they do run don't make so many trips. The result is that they get along with as few regulars as they can, and the trippers, who used to make four or five trips and get enough to live on, now make only two or three trips, and sometimes only one. And we're helpless. We came here and took the places of the strikers. We get no sympathy and no nothin."

"How much longer does it take you to make a trip now than it did before the new rules came out?" asked the reporter.

"It takes me twenty minutes, if nothing gets in the way," said the conductor. "If anything gets in the way," said the conductor. "If anything gets in the way, it takes so much longer. The rule is: 'Under no circumstances must lost time be made up.' Do you see it up there on the wall?"

"Say, conductor," said a woman just then.
"Is this car ever going to get to my street? I
used to go there so fast my heart was in my
mouth all the time.. Now I could walk faster.
I think it's a shame!"
"We don't want to kill anybedy, madam,"
said the conductor. "We don't want to kill anyoody, indicate, said the conductor.
"Oh," said the woman, "I hadn't thought of that." Then she sat down.
Toward evening the reporter happened to get on a car coming from Ninth avenue and Twentieth street to the Bridge. It was loaded with people from Coney Island, and they were all madder than wet hens before half the distance had been covered.

had been covered.
"How long will it take, conductor?" asked

"How long will it take, conductor?" asked one.

"Thirty-four minutes," said the conductor. Then there was a howl. "Thought electricity was fast," said one man.

"Shoot the mules!" said another.

"You'd think it was a funeral, "said a woman. "No, ma'am, it's to prevent a funeral," retorted the conductor.

There was no mistaking one thing: the patronage of the trolley cars yesterday was not what it was a few weeks ago, despite the fact that tho weather was better and it was pleasanter riding than then. Another thing: it was plain that the elevated roads had got the patronage that the trolleys had lost. The elevated trains were never more crowded, and more people were taken on at stations in the centre of the city particularly. The trolley's patrons were short riders. The long riders preferred the elevated. To show the exact difference in time before and since the new rules of the trolley roads would require the printing of all the time tables. It will average about fifteen minutes in five milea, if there are no delays; whatever the length of the delay may be must be added to that. On week days, in the middle of the day, delays are not infrequent. No matter how much kicking there is, however, it is not likely that the Board of Aldermen will change the ordinance regulating the speed.

#### PRETENDS TO BE A H'EARL'S SON. A Penniless Immigrant at Ellis Island with

a Bogus Pedigree. A young man who arrived at Ellis Island on aturday from the steerage of the steamship Paris and was detained because he had no money informed the Board of Special Inquiry vesterday that he was a h'earl's son; and th German-American officials, indifferent to his nice misplacement of his h's, came very near believing him. He produced visiting cards in-

## Hox. F. PERCIVAL. Hadley Hall, Penarth, Cardiff.

He said he was 21 years old and the eldest son of Bernard Staples Percival, Earl of Carmarthen. His father, he said, was made Earl in 1801 under Gladstone's Premiership. He had been knighted in 1880. He had been member of Parliament from Cardiff for seven years, and had been a candidate for Cardiff and Bristol fifteen successive times. The young man told the Board further that his father, after being widower thirteen years, married one of th pretty servants of the household. She was only 22 years old. The young man said he had sev eral disagreements with his young stepmother. and, two weeks ago, left home and went to Lor don. He remained with some friends of the don. He remained with some friends of the family until he sailed for this country. He came in the steerage so as to elude any watch set for him by his father. His father, he said, has from mines and steel mills in Dowalis, Swansea, Neath, and Britton Ferry. He also said that he had a cousin named Harry Jeffries, who holds a place in the New York office of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

place in the New York once of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The young fellow, who is dressed in a mechanic's Sunday clothes, was detained for further examination. Besides his h's, which would not of themselves be conclusive, there would not of themselves be conclusive, there are points about his story which make that a reasonable course. For instance:

There is no Earl of Carmarthen. No knight named Percival was raised to the peerage in 1891. No man named Percival was knighted in 1889. No member of the House of Lords has the family name Percival or Perceval except the Earl of Egmont, who spells it with an "s" and has no children.

#### HERNANDEZ'S FIRST DAY IN PORT.

He Calls on a Young Married Woman and Shoots One of Her Man Friends, Herman Hernandez, a sailor, 19 years old,

got into port after a long voyage on Saturday, and went to Williamsburgh to see his mother who lives at 96 Moore street. He stayed at the house until nearly midnight, when he set out to see Kittle Schwartz, a young married woman, of 276 Johnson avenue. She is separated from her husband. When Hernandez got to her house he was told

that she had gone out early in the evening to visit some friends. He found her at 20 Boerum street. Several men were there, and Hernandez asked her to leave them. She declined, but requested him to remain. Beer was brought in and the crowd became hilarious. Hernandez sat beside the woman. That angered John Scherer, 21 years old, of 103 Throop avenue. He told Hernandez that he didn't proavenue. He told Hernandez that he didn't propose to be cut cut.

Hernandez and Scherer then got into an altercation. Scherer, it is alleged, attempted to strike Hernandez, and the latter drew a revolver and shot Scherer in the nose. Hernandez tried to shoot again, but the revolver was knocked out of his hand.

The acreams of the woman were heard by two policemen. When they got to the house Hernandez was trying to escape. They arrested him and called an ambulance for Scherer. At St. Catharine's Hospital it was said that his wound was serious.

wound was serious.

Hernandez was arraigned in the Ewen Street
Police Court yesterday and was remauded by
Justice Laimbeer until to-day.

DROWNED, NIGHT FISHING.

LOUIS SPECHT DISAPPEARED IN THE HUDSON AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

He Was One of Many Fishers for the l'ot Who Populate the Up-town Piers of Nights-Tomcod and Eels Are What They Catch While the Blue Perch Sieep.

Louis Specht of 103 Suffolk street and a neighbor named Louis Jacoby went fishing at the foot of West 152d street on Saturday night. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning it began to rain, and they decided to return home. Jacoby started up the hill, expecting Specht to follow seeing nothing of Specht, he ran down the hill, of his comrade's hat, drifting down with the

When there was no longer any chance that Specht would reappear at the surface Jacoby went to the Washington Heights police station and reported the drowning. He could not tell whether Specht had fallen or jumped over-board. Specht was 22 years old and a clerk. His body was not recovered.

To the uninitiated it may seem singular that

the young men chose to fish at night rather than by daylight, but there are two good reasons that populate the up-town piers with amateur fishermen nightly. One is that eels and tomeods take the hook more readily at night than in the glare of the sunshine. The other is that the are densely pepulated with small fish which cannot be taken on anything larger than a pin book, and are next to worthless The most active of these fish is the bergall, or blue perch. In the waters about New York they rarely grow to be more than five inches long, and are a mass of bone, sharp spines, and pure cussedness, according to the fisherman's standard. Their jaws are armed with minute but keen teeth, and they will strip a hook of balt with a vicious tug which leads the amateur to relate when he gets home that he just missed catching the largest fish in the vicinity. Where bergalls abound the fisherman can feed them his best bait so rapidly that a better fish gets no chance to take the balt if he wants to. The scales on a bergall are anchored with rare

firmness. Keen spines ornament each fin, and hand of the fisherman who attempts to take the fish off the hook. Small as they are, they fight fish off the hook. Small as they are, they fight gamely when hooked. If one takes the trouble to prepare and cook them, they will be found to be sweet and nutritious; but they are hard to scale, and bony enough to be difficult to eat.

Their one redeeming feature is they rarely is ever trouble a fisherman at night. The tomcod is a miniature copy of his namesake. A large mouth and a determined disposition to take good food on sight make him an easy fish to take. He takes the hook better at night than by day, and is such a favorite food fish that hundreds of amateur fishermen lose hours of sleep in taking tomcods.

The fish are most pientiful in cool, frosty weather, but the exceptionally cool soring has kept them in New York waters longer than usual this year.

Very many of the night fishermen choose the darkness because they prefer cels to other fish, and these slippery denizens of rivers and bays take the bait most readily at night. Bobbing for cels is comparatively an unknown sport in New York, the swift tides interfering materially with the successful use of a bob. It is New York, the swift tides interfering materially with the successful use of a bob. It is practised on the mud flats in the Harlem River, but even there the more skilful fishermen prefer to spear the snakelike fish out of the mud with an eight-tined cel spear. Eels take the hook readily but quietly, so that the biggest of them are often hooked without making a sign until the fisherman moves his line. Then they often make a vigorous but rutiless fight; fruitless because many of the fishermen who frequent the Harlem piers and waters are more pot hunters than sportsmen. The desire for a big catch rather than the sport of entrapping and killing game fish leads them of fish at night, when the smaller fish will not interfere with the filling of the basket.

#### PRESENT FANCIES IN FLOWERS. 8125 or Even \$150.

Amid all the plenitude of spring blossoms the orchid still reigns a distinct favorite. Winter or summer, the price of a simple white orchid an orchid spray on which there are ten blooms costs \$5. White orchids are coveted for all festive occasions, but it is for a bride's bouquet that they are especially sought. Orange blossoms are tucked somewhere among them in accordance with tradition, but the bouquet is distinctly of orchids and costs as much as \$125 or

"But orchids have no perfume," protests flower lover, looking into the curved, satin-like

"No, they haven't," admits the florist, "and that is the very reason why I should recom-mend them for a bride. Orange blossoms, pretty and delicate as they are, have a perfume that is sometimes too much for a woman in the state of excitement that a bride generally feels in church. I know brides are supposed to rest for don't. They are in the thick of all sorts of excitement and are worried up to the last moment, and then to have to stand for an hour and a half and receive their friends is a good deal of demand on them. I have seen more than one

a half and receive their friends is a good deal of demand on them. I have seen more than one woman under such circumstances nearly ready to faint. A bride docent want any sweet-smelling bouquet, therefore. The rooms are all decorated with flowers and the atmosphere is heavy with pertume already. The orchids are pure, handsome, unobtrusive, and, what is more, costly enough to be exactly suitable."

It is a fancy now to decorate the halls and rooms of a house on festive occasions with sprays of cherry and apple blossoms and great branches of dogwood. If the affair occurs in the afternoon men are sent out at daylight to gather these delicate wild beauties before the sun touches them. Wild flowers wilt easily, but the decorator takes the precaution to dispose all his material with the blossoms turned downward, instead of up, so that their drooping seems only natural.

Now that so many of their customers are out of town the florist finds his chief profit in preparing boxes of rare flowers, to be sent as remembrances to travellers on outgoing steamers. "We used to devote all our taste and ingenuity to making up baskets of flowers for this purpose," said one florist. "Baskets looked beautiful when taken on board, and excited the onvy of all the women who had none. Baxes which, externally, give no evidence of their contents, are sent instead now. These can be placed in the refrigerators on the steamer, and after the passengers have been two or three days aboard, a woman can create quite a sensation by appearing at dinner with a beautiful fresh bouquet. Of course, two or three people will have to be tipped in order to perfect this arrangement, the steward and his assistants, the iceman, and so on, but the passenger won't mind that, and will enjoy the flowers much more than she would at the moment of separture, when her mind is full of other things. Moss roses keep better than any other rose, so we use a plenty of them and of green and lavender orchids; a green orchid will keep two weeks in water if the stein is clipped

WEST 14TH ST.

# CSTREE REPORT 1807. "RELIABLE"

The Best Tapestry Brussels, 54 Cents Per Yard,

in parlor, library, ball and stair designs. New colors consort in perfect harmony. Quality You can form no idea of the value until you see them—except the knowledge that we do not invite you to disappointments.

Furniture at prices which have no rival. CASH OR CREDIT. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

TO DEVELOP PATRIOTISM. The Patria Club Offers Prizes to School with that End in View,

In a recent report of a committee of the Patria Club, appointed for the purpose of finding ways end means for developing a deeper interest among young people in the country's govern-ment and in the duties of citizenship, recommendations were made which have been adopt ed by the organization and have resulted in an attempt to atimulate the love of country among the children of our city schools. The report of

the committee says, in part: "In order that our recommendations should be best suited to effect the desired end, your committee has made a patient study of all the facts and conditions involved in the problem. Patriotic studies and object lessons in our schools for immigrant children have been personally examined. The causes which prevent an in-terest in the affairs of government and citizenship have been traced from their effects and scrutinized. " As a result of such study in frequent con-

ferences your committee is convinced of three things: 1. Of the necessity of stimulating an interest in all that pertains to good citizenship. Thus indifference to civic duties may be overcome. 2. Of the imperative need of properly directed processes of education. Thus the present ignorance of the fundamental principles of our American civilization may be changed into an abiding appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of a citizen, and into such a perception of the destiny that is possible to our country as may awaken national esprit de corps, 3. That will have as its end the political training and education of our youth.

"This conviction has been deepened by our interviews with educators, and by the responses to a circular letter from all grades of thinking citizens, including the most thoughtful repre-sentatives of the various nationalities of our

population.

In the judgment of your committee the task of developing deeper interest in civics among twenty-three million young people would be best confined for the present to New York city

twenty-three million young people would be best confined for the present to New York city and neighborhood.

"We believe that, as one-tenth of the population of the United States resides within two hours of our City Hall, what we may accomplish here will become so conspicuous that other cities will see their desirability and practicability and carry forward this best of all patriotic services."

The committee—consisting of the Rev. J. W. Hegeman, Chairman: Ellis H. Roberts, Walter S. Logan, John Winfield Scott, Mary Lowe Dickinson, Henry J. Newton, E. E. Hitchcock, and the Rev. Charles B. Chapin, Secretary—recommended that prizes be given to such schools as might be agreed upon from time to time as a stimulus for work and study in the direction of patriotism. The prizes arranged for this year are a \$25 gold medal and \$15 silver medal to the principals of the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society and of the American Female Guardian Society of this city for their pupils' excellence in singing the national hymns and in exhibitions showing love of country.

A \$10 gold medal and two \$5 silver medals, or

of country.

A \$10 gold medal and two \$5 silver medals, or cash, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund English schools in this city for the best examination on the history of the founding of our country, and the clearest understanding of what liberty means, and the best story of the life of George Washington.

the clearest understanding of what liberty means, and the best story of the life of George Washington.

The first of these prizes will be contested for on Wednesday, May 29 (the day before Decoration Day) in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities building, Fourth avenue and East Twenty-second street, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the occasion promises many novel and interesting features. The contestants for the prizes will be eight schools of the Children's Ald Society and one or two of the American Female Guardian Society. Judge Warren Higley, the President of the Patria Club, will preside, and a committee of five will be appointed to act as judges of the merits of the several contestants. Each school will be represented by about fifteen of its pupils. The exercises will consist of patriotic tableaux, military drill, singing of patriotic hymns, and any special feature which the authorities of the school may wish to introduce. Ten minutes will be allotted to each school for its exhibition. The cosmopolitan character of some of the schools of the Children's Ald Society may be gathered from the composition of one of them which will be represented at the contest. From this school twenty-five children will be present, including two Americans, nine of English birth, four Germans, one Italian, one Swede, seven Russiana, and one with a Polish mother and negro father. If this and similar contests are successful the Patria Club hoppes to introduce the subject into the public schools. The prize medals will be the property of the schools which are the successful competitors, and will not go to any individual.

#### THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CAUSE. A Press Association Formed to Spread the News of Its Progress.

The latest and most original form the activity of the woman suffragists has assumed is the organization known as the Woman's Suffrage Press Association. The immediate object of the association, according to the articles of the constitution, is for the collection and distribution through the press of the country of the latest and most reliable news of all progressive women's clubs, organizations, and societies, and particularly of the National Woman's Suffrage Association and the National Council of Women. The objects are further stated to be, as far as possible, the correction of the errors regarding suffrage news which sometimes creen into print, and to protect in every possible way the cause of equal suffrage as it is set forth before the public in the daily press.

The organization consists of newspaper women -editors, special writers, and correspondentsand the list of membership embraces many names well known in current literature. Nearly all the members are college bred. The organization is practically part of the plan of work as

ant the members are college bred. The organization is practically part of the plan of work as outlined by the committee in charge of it at the last Suffrage Convention at Atlanta. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is the Chairman of this committee. The highest list of officers named by the organization is the advisory council, consisting of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B Anthony, and Mary A. Livermore. These are elected for life. In a conversation on the matter, Mrs. Stanton said:

"The Woman's Suffrage Press Association may, perhaps, mark a distinct era in journalism. I can sometimes acarcely realize the great change which has already taken place in the attitude of the press in my day. I remember when it was almost impossible to get a single favorable word about our cause in any paper. Now there is a great change. In every phase of this progressive sentiment I see a helpful sign of the dawn of the amphiarchate, a reign of civilization far superior to the present patriarchate, in which both men and women will be equals before the law and altruism will hold a higher sway than at present. The campaign in New York next fall will be an important one, and all concentrated journalistic effort will count. I look to see much good come from the new association."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the Committee on Plan of Work and one of the Vice-Presidents of the new association, said:
"The fact that the women writers for the

Committee on Plan of Work and one of the Vice-Presidents of the new association, said:

"The fact that the women writers for the newspapers are now so numerous and so strong that they are able to form a separate combination of their own cannot escape observation. The association is undoubtedly well equipped for work, being in constant touch with all the official avenues for information of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association and the National Council of Women. The reports sent out by its members may be relied upon to be the most complete and reliable obtainable. This association is intended as the nucleus for others of a similar nature, and a complete chain of communication all over the country will presently be established."

The officers of the Woman's Suffrage Press Association are: President, Margherita Arima Hamm: Organizer, Harriett Keyser; Corresponding Secretary, Margaret Hay Jones; Recording Secretary, Margaret Hay Jones; Recording Secretary, Mary C. Francis; Pressurer, Cynthia Westover, and First Vice-President, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake. The list of Vice-Presidents includes: Carrie Chapman Catt, Marina Chapman, Ellen Battelle Dietrick, Rachel Foster Avery, the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Prof. Cornelia Cook Hood, Eliza Archard Connor, Jennie June Croly, Josephine K. Henry, Maude Andrews Ohl, Mme. Hanna K. Korany, Harriett Taylor Upton, Mary A. Phillips, Gertrude Eastman, Celia Kenney, Jane Pierce, Imogene C. Fales, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Helen L. Gardiner, Emmeline B. Wells, Mary Hay Mary H. Krout, Katherine Nobles, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Elizabeth Curtis.

All members of the association take a pledge, promising to protect and advance the interests of women in a progressive, consistent, and dignified manner; to give to the press throughout the country, so far as possible, special and reliable news reports, and, whenever practicable and loyal spirit among women and women's organizations, and especially to use all possible means to further the publication of suffrage news.

Optim Habit and S

Oplum Habit and Suleide.

Edward Browne, who took a furnished room at 77 Nassau street. Brooklyn, on Wednesday. and attempted suicide the same night by inha! ng gas through a rubber tube, died on Saturday 164, 166, AND 108 WEST 14TH ST., [] at the Brooklyn Hospital. He was 24 years old, in a letter to his mother, who lives in Atlant of City, N. J., he explained that his indulcence in the option habit had completely unnerved him, and had driven him to the act. He was a travelling salesman, and had no fixed residence.

MARRIED FREE OF COST.

ENFORCING THE EDMUNDS LAW IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Morning Newspaper Establishes a Matrimonial Bureau, and Impecuations Colored Couples Who Have Been Living Together Contrary to the Law Throng It Daily to Get Married Without Price.

WASHINGTON, May 26.- Cake walks and craphooting parties are not popular in middle-class colored society in Washington just now. Getting married free of cost is their latest "fad." The local authorities have entered upon a vigorous enforcement of the so-called Edmunds act, which prohibits people living together as man and wife who have neglected to go through the formalities of a legal marriage. This law was framed to stamp out polygamy in the Territories. The law is now held to be applicable in the District of Columbia.

For more than a week past the police have been filling the Police Court daily with offenders against this law, the large majority of them being colored people. Many of the victims, when rought into court, declared that they did not have the price of the marriage license—\$1—nor the fee for the minister. On several occasions the hat has been passed among the lawyers in court and the ceremony then and there performed. Finally the presiding Judge declared that he was tired of having the court business interfered with by these frequent marriages, and he threatened to enforce the law to its fullest extent in the future.

A few days ago the owner of a morning newspaper came forward and volunteered to furnish the necessary marriage licenses, the parson, and a place for the ceremony to be performed, for all who desired to marry and thus advertise his paper. The glad tidings spread rapidly among the impecunious colored population, and the improvised matrimonial market is doing a thriving business daily. A room has been fitted up in the top story of the newspaper office, and a colored minister has been engaged to come there at certain hours and the then unpital knot for all who desire to take advantage of the opportunity to be legally married. The scenes in and around the matrimonial mart are amusing to the throng of spectators. There stands an ebony-hued minister, who is provided with an aimost inexhaustible supply of marriage licenses for all comers, black or white. The most of the business is done after 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the participants have finished their day's work.

Among the candidates for matrimonial bonors last evening were Wise Brown and Lizzle Smith and Robert Lee and Victoria Queen. Some of the bridal parties were decked out in all the colors of the rainbow, with a little dash of orange blossoms on the side. John Logan and Alice Jackson looked as though they had walked many miles to legalize their union, and they were about to join a group and "repeat on the minister," so pleased were they with the ceremony. Itsuben Holmes and Mamie Thompson lad evidently been "coached" for the ceremony, for they went through the performance with less embarrassment and awkwardness than the average couple. When the rush became fast and furious the parson did not "spilice" one couple at a time, but he directed them in bunches of four and five to stand up and take their marriage vows.

Thus far mine-tenths of these marriages have been among colored people, many of whom have lived together in an unmarried state for years. They are hurrying from the alleyways and the "dark corners" of this city to take advantage of this opportunity to start life anew in a legal manner. It is the leading topic of gossip among the colored citizens, and the improvised "temple all who desired to marry and thus advertise his

#### GAYNOR'S DECISIONS REVERSED. They Were Given Against the Elevated Road in Two Damage Suits.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has reversed the decisions of Judge Gaynor in the cases in which he refused to confirm the awards made by the Commissioners appointed to assess damages caused by building the elevated road in Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, and Broadway, Wililamsburgh. In each case the award of the Commissioners had been the nominal sum of six cents. There were numerous other awards of the same kind, and Lawyer William N. Cohen of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, applied to Judge Gaynor for a confirmation of the report of the Commissioners. Judge Gaynor, in refusing to could be built through no street without substantial damage to the abutting presidential property. Mr. Cohen chose the cases of Eliza and George Beck, who owned property valued at \$4.500 on Broadway, and Isaac Lewis, who owned a flat house at Grand and Lafayette avenues. In his opinion for the reversal in the Lewis matter Justice Cullen wrote:

"It is settled by authority that an award by Commissioners will not be set aside for inadequacy or because excessive. This case cannot be said to present such an aspect, though we might have differed from the Commissioners in their determination. The building, a flat house, was erected long after the construction of the railroad. It cost the respondent about \$18,500. At the time of the hearing before the Commissioners it was fully eccupied at a gross rental of \$1,900 a year. Experts on both sides testified that ten per cent. of the value was a fair rental on such property. The rent received at the time of the hearing would tend to show that there had been no depreciation in value. The learned Judge at the Special Term considered it conclusive evidence of damage that the gross rent received for two years previous was about \$1,575 a year. But he fell into this error, the ten per cent, estimate, agreed on by all the witnesses, was of gross rental values, not allowing for vacancles and loss of rent, which was estimated to be about ten per cent. With this deduction, there would appear no great discrepancy between the rents received and the estimated rental value."

In the Beck case no damages were awarded for the loss of rental, but the sum of \$250 was awarded for damages to the fee by Judge Gaynor. In writing the opinion of reversal, Justice Brown said:

"The plaintiffs purchased the property in quacy or because excessive. This case cannot

awarded for damages to the fee by Judge Gaynor. In writing the opinion of reversal, Justice Brown said:

"The plaintiffs purchased the property in January, 1888, for \$1,500. At that time the railroad structure had not been erected in front of the property, but it was in process of erection, and the stone for the foundation for the pier was lying in the street. Upon the property was a frame building, to which an addition was erected by the plaintiffs, and since the purchase the upper part of the building had been occupied by the plaintiffs as a residence, and the other part as a manufactory for doils and baby carriages.

other part as a manufactory for dolls and baby carriages.

"The plaintiff, George Beck, testified that subsequent to the purchase of the property he was offered for it \$7,000. Of the two witnesses called by the plaintiffs upon the question of value, one testified that the present market value of the property was \$5,000. and the other that the present value of the lot without the building was \$5,000. No diminution of value was therefore shown, and to establish a right to recover it was necessary for the plaintiffs to show that there had been some general advance in the value of property in the vicinity upon side or parallel streets, not attributable to the defendants' road, of which they had been deprived by the pre-ence of the slevated structure in front of their property. No proof of that character was offered."

Mrs. Duryen Gets a Divorce.

After hearing the testimony in the suit for livorce brought by Frances E. Duryen against Hewlett F. Duryes in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on Saturday, Justice Callen an-nounced that he would grant the decree.

Mrs. Mary W. Shannon of 3 Montgomery ave-nue told how the defendant made love to her and tried to alienate her affections from her lumband. husband.

"I just let him go on." she explained. " to see how far he would go, so that I might tell his wife, and I did tell her all about it in his pres-

#### **INSTANT RELIEF** for all afflicted with TORTURING SKIN DISEASES

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turing, disfiguring humours are simply marvellous Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all continental causes. British depot: Nawnaav, 1, King Edward at London. Portrae Daug & Cham. Coar., Sole Props., Buston, U. S. A.